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## CRIMINAL MODES

Fraud and Forgery Resorted To in Powell's Interests.

FRAUDULENT DOCUMENTS, PURPORTING TO BE GOV. FORAKER'S TAX MESSAGE.

Issued and Circulated by the Democratic Committee and Printed in Democratic Newspapers—Criminal Methods Which Should Not Be Permitted.

One of the most glaring and criminal frauds ever perpetrated in Ohio has just been committed under the direction of the Democratic state executive committee, and has the approval of the Democratic candidate for governor, T. E. Powell, who is in daily conference with the committee.

The Democratic newspapers of the state have been a party to the crime either knowingly or through ignorance. At the outset of the campaign the Democratic newspapers of the state joined in abuse of Governor Foraker, and claimed that in a special message sent by him to the legislature he had advocated the increase of taxes upon farm property.

This lie flat, and those who had started it be a laughing stock. Farmers were too intelligent to be deceived by it, and from all over the state came a protest from Democrats of sense against using such palpable falsehoods for campaign purposes.

Democrats of any intelligence knew that the miserable falsehood would prove a boomerang and would injure the chances of their candidates. But the Democratic state executive committee which had fathomed the falsehood obstinately refused to drop their nefarious tactics, and finding that people were intelligent enough to read Governor Foraker's message and learn for themselves that he had recommended nothing detrimental to the interest of the farmers, they concluded to get up a message for him and circulate it through the state.

Nothing more infamous has been attempted since the concoction of the infamous Morley letter, with which an attempt was made to defeat Garfield. The Democratic committee got out three different editions of what purported to be a special message delivered by Governor Foraker to the legislature. They based their fabrication and forged fraud on the message which had been delivered by him, and which had received the commendation of Democratic newspapers.

They took this message, chopped it to pieces, garbled it, changed words, dropped the whole sentences, changed figures, and then had the audacity to sign Gov. Foraker's name to it, and printed it as a message delivered by him. Their three editions differed from each other, and were none of them in fact the message which had been delivered by Governor Foraker. Their object in getting out three different forms is not known, unless it was to prevent any one from pointing out specifically the falsehoods and forgeries committed in any one of them. In fact, they may have got out a fourth or fifth edition different entirely from the other three by this time. Their editions have been of different dates, although all purported to be the same message. Part of them are dated 1887 and part 1888. Democratic papers, for which the fraud was prepared, published these forged and garbled messages, some of them printing those dated 1887, others those dated 1888. Even the venerable Lockey Harper and other old mossback editors have been guilty of publishing these messages, although it is to be hoped by those who want to retain respect for them that they have been deceived by the Democratic executive committee. Such a crime was never before attempted thus early in the campaign, even by the leaders of Ohio Democracy. While it was known that Mr. Powell was the commander in chief of the party, and responsible for its management in 1887, when the frauds and forgeries at Cincinnati and Columbus were perpetrated, and as chairman of the state executive committee he is practically chargeable with having at least been responsible for the attempts made to enjoy the fruits of these frauds and forgeries. It was generally supposed that he had sufficient sense not to allow such an infamous forgery and fraud as this now committed to be used to secure him votes for governor. The commission of such offenses as these brazen and open defiance of all rules of honesty indicate the depth of depravity which the Democratic party leaders have reached in their efforts to secure votes for Mr. Powell, and show clearly that he has nothing to commend him to the people, and that they know he will be defeated overwhelmingly this fall if an honest campaign is conducted. Such disreputable means and methods as this will undoubtedly be pressed by the Democratic committee throughout the campaign, and Republicans and honest Democrats should be on their guard against them, for certainly no honest Democrat will endorse such methods as this. Nothing sent out from Democratic headquarters can now be believed.

AGAINST DRIVE-WELL FRAUDS.

Here is a plank in the Republican state platform which is peculiarly fitting under the present condition of affairs:

While favoring all proper legislation to secure protection in their just rights to their inventions, we ask such legislation by congress as shall provide that the holder of a patent shall have no right of action for its infringement, when knowing that persons are innocently and in good faith using it, without knowledge of the existence of the patent, he fails to give notice of its claim.

This Democratic bill has been shown to the committee on patents, and if they cannot be shown to be a violation of the law, they will be introduced in the next session.

## FORAKER ON POLITICAL ISSUES.

The National Republican, Washington, D. C., reproduces, entire, Governor Foraker's article in the Forum on the return of the Republican party to power, and says editorially of it:

"The entire paper is characterized by absolute fairness of statement as to facts and by irresistible logic in argument. The great questions which divide the parties are stated with clearness and the position of each party correctly defined. The differences which exist in 'practice,' when there are no differences in the declaration of principles, is most clearly and ably shown. To use stronger language than Governor Foraker used, the hypocrisy of the Democratic party is exposed as to its pretenses of favoring a free ballot and civil and political equality."

"Governor Foraker justly says: 'Republicans ask no more than that every man shall be allowed to vote as he may choose, and that his ballot shall be counted as cast.' They will not be contented with less, and it may as well be understood that there will be no peace or quiet until their just demand is fully conceded.' This is just what all Republicans should say. Beyond and above all other issues and questions of public policy—how the government should be administered—stands this question of whether the government exists or not."

"The theory of the government is that every man has equal political rights, and each the same measure of authority and power in forming the government. The fact is, and Governor Foraker has clearly demonstrated it, that the executive and one branch of the legislative department of the government to-day are controlled in violation of this theory, and because Democrats have usurped power in various places and deprived other and perhaps better men of their civil and political rights."

"With that fact established, and it is hardly denied, Governor Foraker is right in giving to this subject the greatest prominence, and declaring that 'it may be as well understood that there will be no peace or quiet until this Democratic system by which the majority is deprived of the right to govern by despoiling a part of the people of political rights is overturned, and every man in the land can freely vote his ballot as he may choose and have that ballot fairly counted.'"

"Governor Foraker very properly ridicules the idea that there is no remedy for this great wrong, and says, 'If there be no provision to meet such a case, then the reason becomes all the more urgent for the services of a party that can and will devise a way to correct such abuses, and thus save our government from another wrench of violence that will otherwise surely and speedily come.'"

"These are words which should make the people ponder, especially those who suffered most from the 'wrench of violence,' and a portion of who are now engaged in the very work which Governor Foraker says may lead to another."

"The difference between free trade and protection, the relation of parties to them, and the history of the origin of the doctrine of free trade are shown in a manner so attractive and striking; in fact, so are all the leading questions now dividing the people."

"Governor Foraker has handled his subject with marked ability and proven himself thoroughly conversant with the grave responsibilities that rest upon those who are placed in high positions and honored by the people with their confidence. Governor Foraker is one of these. The people of Ohio will again select him, as they should, by an increased majority, to rule over that great state, and as he is quite a young man, he may reasonably expect in due time that to him as a faithful servant will be given the command, 'Come up higher.'"

We have called attention elsewhere to the infamous fraud the Democratic committee, and at its instigation many Democratic newspapers, has been guilty of this early in the campaign. The history of this new crime merits perusal. It is surprising and shocking to learn that the leaders of Mr. Powell's canvass are indulging in the same methods which brought the Ohio Democracy into disrepute in 1885. It was hoped by every one that a lesson had been learned at that time and since which would result in the cleansing of the party from such methods. It seems, however, to be otherwise. We are not surprised that the Democratic committee was disgusted with the reception their original lies about Gov. Foraker's message on state finances met from the people. But we must confess to a feeling of surprise that this disgust led them to the commission of such infamous acts as are elsewhere detailed. It is indeed time for honest Democrats to desert the Powell crowd and teach them that honesty must prevail though the party suffers temporary defeat.

The Democratic state executive committee has succeeded in securing a large amount of funds for campaign use. This success is the result of a trip made by Mr. T. Powell to Washington. He called on President Cleveland, who has no love for Governor Foraker, as every one knows, and found that the president was willing to exert himself in behalf of Powell's candidacy for governor. While in Washington Mr. Powell made arrangements by which \$10,000 is to be secured for the Democratic campaign fund in Ohio by assessments on Federal officeholders in Washington and \$20,000 by assessments on Federal officeholders in the south. This amount distributed through the state is expected to secure Mr. Powell a good many votes. His workers and writers in this locality will undoubtedly get their share if they are sufficiently alert and stir up the state committee. Hon. Irvine Dungan, Columbus, O., is the Democratic candidate for governor, who has been elected to the office.

## DUNCAN'S BREAK.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE IN TROUBLE.

His Appeals to Chairman Cappellet, of the Republican State Committee, for a Certificate of Honesty, and is Appropriately Answered.

The detail of the manner in which Governor Foraker's special message has been mutilated and forged and sent out to Democratic newspapers to publish and circulate throughout the state has been given elsewhere in these columns.

The discovery of the fraud, which was promptly exposed, created consternation at Democratic headquarters, as the general expression of things was that they might as well close up shop after the discovery of the employment in such methods. In the endeavor to square himself and gain some sort of public confidence, Chairman Dungan wrote a letter to the Hon. W. S. Cappellet, chairman of the Republican executive committee, in which he promised in future to send out accurate copies of Governor Foraker's message, and asked that a copy sent by him with the letter, be endorsed by Chairman Cappellet.

This is probably the first time in the history of politics in Ohio that the state committee of a political party has so entirely lost the confidence of the people that it goes begging to the committee of the opposite party to give them some sort of backing, that it may have some influence with the people. The reply of Chairman Cappellet to Mr. Dungan was not very long, but it was to the point. It was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 21, 1887.

Hon. Irvine Dungan, Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee, Columbus, O.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of even date, in which you enclose what purports to be a copy of Governor Foraker's special message, and which is one of a series of three different editions purporting to be such message sent out by your committee, is received.

We have also on file copies of two other forms and editions purporting to be copies of the same, sent out by your committee. We have no objection to your sending out exact and correct copies of Governor Foraker's special message, and hope that this special message, as delivered, will be widely circulated, as we know of no more effective way of contradicting the lies and misrepresentations regarding it, set into circulation by your committee. We suggest that with a true copy of the message you send out the editorials, commending and endorsing it, which appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer April 8, 1886; Columbus Times April 7, 1886; the Cleveland Plaindealer April 8 and April 19, 1886, and in other Democratic newspapers about the same date. These newspapers at that time united in commending and endorsing the special message.

Since the Republican newspapers named in your letter have exposed the scheme, we would suggest that in addition to stopping the circulation of the forged and garbled messages already sent out by you, that you also call in those sent out and direct the editors of the Mt. Vernon Banner, Kenton Democrat and many other Democratic newspapers who have printed the forged and garbled messages to retract and correct in their next issues.

Congratulating you on your expressed intention of returning to honest methods, and hoping that you may be sincere in your expression, and that this letter will be attached to any true copies of Governor Foraker's special message which you may send out, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. S. CAPPELLET, Chairman.

Mr. Dungan did not seem to know when he had enough, and sent another whining letter, which was answered as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 21, 1887.

Hon. Irvine Dungan, Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee, Columbus, O.

DEAR SIR—Your second letter of today, urging us to certify to the honesty of your committee, and to edit your campaign documents, is received. Your attempted denial of having forged and garbled Governor Foraker's message is in the nature of an unsupported allegation, and the facts do not admit of giving you the benefit of a certificate for political honesty that your party management in Ohio now, and for the past few years, has been so sadly in need of. Your desire for the particulars in which your different editions of the message differ from each other and the original can be gratified by comparing those remaining in your possession, unless you have destroyed them since your scheme was exposed, or by comparison of the original with the mutilated and garbled version of it circulated as a document and published at your instigation in Democratic newspapers. We do not care to have the copies of your different editions now in our possession go into your hands, as you evidently wish, as we might have difficulty in recovering them; neither do we intend to waste any more valuable time in striving to make you comprehend that your present course is not calculated to win you the confidence of the people any more than were some of the statements of your candidate, Mr. Powell, in his Hamilton speech, which were known by all well-informed men to be at variance with the truth and history.

Hoping that you will be able to manage your campaign in some manner without the remaining six weeks until election without again calling on us to assist you out of dilemmas brought about by your own recklessness and perverted course, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. S. CAPPELLET, Chairman.

Democrats who believe in protection of American industries will not vote the Democratic ticket this year, for the candidates of that party stand on the free trade plank. To support them is to aid in the destruction of American industries.

## J. B. FORAKER.

Why the Veterans Dislike the Combination of Cleveland and the Stars and Stripes.

(Burdette in Philadelphia Press.)

It seems to me that the hostility which the old soldiers exhibit toward the combination of President Cleveland and the United States flag is easily explained. It is simply an aversion of the soldier spirit; it is the soul of a soldier's life and habit—obedience to orders.

Along sometime 'enduring the war' the mob of camp followers and speculators who followed the Union army for gain and plunder got to using the United States flag as an advertisement. It floated over and in front of every shabby store in Cairo and Memphis, and painted across the stars and stripes was the name of the firm that was making \$2 on every bill of fifty cents it sold. The flag was dishonored by greedy robbers who loved the soldier only for what they could make out of him, and waved the flag over his head while they went through his pockets.

I think that every good thing that was done during the war was done by Grant; I think that every bad thing that was done by the military division of the Mississippi; at any rate it was some Union general who issued an order forbidding this desecration of the flag. It was a symbol of honor; the emblem of our noble and glorious cause; every star was sacred to the soldier; that banner was his hourly inspiration; daily he braved death under its folds and he prayed that it might be his winding-sheet when he died. To daub upon its aureole the fat face of some civilian who never spoke a word of the war was to him a sacrilege; there was some profit to be made out of its defenders; to scrawl across its silken folds the name of some trader whose greedy hand was plunged into the soldier's pocket; to use the flag as an advertising sheet for a pack of camp followers, was a disgrace, an outrage, a shameful dishonor. And so the general commanding ordered that all such signs should be taken down by the provost guard and that no man should ever again dare use the flag of our country to advertise himself and his shoddy wares, while service was made more sacred than ever, hallowed by the fire of battle and the blood of brave men. The thought, the feeling, that inspired the order was born in the heart of a soldier, and the army applauded it.

Well, now, the soldiers have not forgotten that order, and to this day the Grand Army hate to see the flag used as an advertisement for dry goods, for claims, for salt fish, for tar, for gilets, for treacle, fatty, popularity, votes, or anything else. No man's portrait has any right on the United States flag—the president's, or the postmaster's, or even Mr. T. Barnum's. The flag was never made for that purpose; it wasn't intended, when it was designed, to be a National picture gallery. And no man who loves it, as do the men who marched and fought and suffered under it, like to see it disgraced. They remember the flag very distinctly as it was when they carried it into battle, and President Cleveland's picture wasn't painted on it then; why, then, should it be there now? It is soldierly in the men of the Grand Army to obey orders. "Forever float that standard sheet," but down with the advertisements.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

BATH MAW, August 30.

SOME OF THE HISTORY OF 1885.

One of the gentlemen who has been loading down the Democratic papers with slush about Mr. Powell and has been abusing Governor Foraker and lauding Powell to the skies is W. A. Taylor. This correspondent, who is just now so busily engaged in siding Mr. Powell and furthering the interests of John R. McLean, was in 1885 sending dispatches to the New York World from Columbus. The World is a Democratic paper, and what Mr. Taylor then wrote for it can certainly be received as reliable information by Democrats.

It will be remembered that in October, 1885, Mr. Thomas E. Powell, present Democratic candidate for governor, was chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, and in charge of the Democratic headquarters at Columbus. It was at that time that the forgeries in Cincinnati and Columbus, since notorious, were committed. The following verbatim extract from Mr. Taylor's special letter to the New York World, dated October 13, 1885, may be of interest at this time: "I have just received private advices from Cincinnati to the effect that the entire Republican delegation" (to the legislature) "except one is certainly elected, and will be so declared to-morrow. There is an ugly feeling in Cincinnati, and I am advised that a riot may occur at any moment. The Democratic state committee yesterday made the claim of the legislature on joint ballot upon a telegram from John McLean that it should do so, as the Democrats had certainly elected twenty-one senators and fifty-six representatives. Since then the committee has maintained the claim put forth. It is but proper to say while all the best Democrats in the state sincerely hope that the party has an honest majority of the legislature, Mr. McLean's present attitude excites very grave suspicion. He is in the city to-night incognito in company with some of his lieutenants, but has not conferred with any of the real Democratic leaders."

By the real Democratic leaders are meant such men as Allen G. Thurman, Mr. McLean was in conference with Thomas E. Powell, and the result of the conference and the claims spoken of by Mr. Taylor was apparent when a few days later the forgeries were discovered in Cincinnati and Columbus.

We suggest to the young men of this county that they get together and form a club and assist in making an enthusiastic campaign in the county. By forming clubs they can add to the interest of their meetings, and with the attractions offered by their singing and speeches from those of their members who feel that they can interest an audience they will have no trouble in securing crowds at their meetings. Try it, young men, and you will be surprised at the amount of interest you can secure.

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## WILLIAM COTTER LYON.

Rules for Mothers and Nannies.

Dr. Fiske-Bryson is the pioneer in a movement to teach the mothers a few sanitary rules, which will, in her opinion, materially lessen the death rate. Her idea is that some of the intelligent, philanthropic women of this city who have the leisure should volunteer their services and devote a little time each week to the instruction of tenement house women in the proper way to bathe, clothe and feed their children.

The doctor says that the few lessons which she has been able to give these women in the course of her practice have been very beneficial during the present heated term. The doctor proposes to have printed on the cards for distribution in the tenement houses the following list of "Don'ts":

Don't give the baby meat, beer, whisky, cabbage or berries.

Don't put heavy winter flannels on the baby in July and August.

Don't bathe the baby once in a while; bathe it twice a day during July and August, at 10 o'clock in the morning and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Don't feed the baby whenever it frets or cries. Feed it at regular times during the day, and then its naps will be longer.

Don't let the baby sleep with other children.

In a conversation with a reporter this morning, the doctor said that more than 3,000 infants perish every year in New York city between the middle of June and the middle of September from summer diarrhoea. The prevalence of the disease is in direct proportion to the height of the temperature. Overcrowding and unsanitary surroundings predispose to it. Among the children of tenement house districts and in asylums it prevails extensively. The greatest mortality occurs during hot, sultry days. Glass from cesspools, malarial influences and animal decomposition are powerful predisposing causes. The death rate of New York children from this disease is twice that of any other city in the world. The improper feeding and management of infancy in the densely packed tenement house districts has more to do with the prevalence of cholera infantum than high temperature, overcrowding or poverty itself. Ignorance is at the bottom of it, and the main cause of disease and death among infants.

"The impurities which abound in the air through the action of atmospheric heat are very numerous. They are both gaseous and solid. A theory deserving consideration is that certain gaseous impurities found in the air form purgative combinations. Particles of solid impurities are literally the 'motus in the sun-beam' which are visible when viewing it in the dark. These particles consist largely of organic matter, often carrying a long distance by prevailing winds. The haze appearance of the atmosphere resting over New York city when viewed at a distance on a sultry, quiet summer day is largely due to solid impurities."—New York Sun.

Flirting in Spite of Regulations.

Love laughs at treasury regulations as well as locksmiths. Some time ago the chief clerk of the treasury department issued an order prohibiting clerks from visiting and promiscuousing the corridors during business hours. Prior to this regulation the treasury girls spent considerable time in the corridors, and were walking leisurely around the corridors with favorite masculine clerks. For a time the new order effectually suppressed the abuse aimed at, as all persons found visiting or walking about idly were reported to the chief clerk. The order still produces good results, yet many male and female clerks with a disposition for flirtation have devised a plan by which they may enjoy a promenade of a mile without being detected by the minutiae of the chief clerk. The treasury building is about 300 by 200 feet in dimensions and is quadrangular in form, with a central wing stretching from east to west, thus connecting the building into a double quadrangle. Two elevators are located in different corners of the building, carry all comers from floor to floor. The length of the corridors of each story extended in a straight line is a full quarter mile, and as there are four stories we have a full mile of corridors, forming with the central wing, a double promenade.

To be found loitering on any particular floor is to insure a report and reprimand, and a repetition of the offense brings admonition or dismissal. The order still produces good results, yet many male and female clerks with a disposition for flirtation have devised a plan by which they may enjoy a promenade of a mile without being detected by the minutiae of the chief clerk. The treasury building is about 300 by 200 feet in dimensions and is quadrangular in form, with a central wing stretching from east to west, thus connecting the building into a double quadrangle. Two elevators are located in different corners of the building, carry all comers from floor to floor. The length of the corridors of each story extended in a straight line is a full quarter mile, and as there are four stories we have a full mile of corridors, forming with the central wing, a double promenade.

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